A MASTER OF TRICKERY.

THE FINE MANNERS AND LOOSE MORALS OF THE DUC DECAZES.

LABOR THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, September, 27. The late Duo Decazes was a curious specimen of fine-gentleman-swingler, and of a man with the kindest disposition possible and many charming qualities though wholly bereft of moral sense. He had an intellectual perception of what the world externally required of him, but otherwise was under no restraint, unless that imposed by his kindly pature. Americans who aspired to go into what is eld the best, in the sense of being the most fashionable, society, fancied they were admitted to the topmost range of the social ladder when the Duc and Duchesse Decazes invited them to their dinners and receptions. No doubt they met the Orleans Princes and all the nobled, ennobled and conennobled somebodies and nobodies who hung on to their Royal Highnesses. But they risked nevertheless finding themselves in very queer company. The master of the house had any amount of skeletons in his cupboard, and so also had the mistress of the house. Her mother, the daughter of an Itinerant Jewish dealer in spectacles and pinchbeck jewelry, made use of the Due Decares in the interest of Baron Hirsch and other financiers of Vienna, of which city she was a native. The Duc had not only a lot of " skeletons" of his own creation, but he was brought up among his father's, who had got | the together enough to furnish a gallery of the cata-

combs. Who, exactly, was the Duc? He was the son of a Bordeaux lawyer very much connected with the Pertuguese Jews of that city early in the century, who was slipery, adroit, unscrupalous, of charming address, and who when he saw the star of Napoteon on the wane, after the unsuccessful end of the attempt to conquer Spain, became an active agent of the Comte de Provence (afterward Louis XVIII.). who was then residing at Hartwell, in England. When that Prince was brought back to France by the Allies, he became his prime favorite and was preated a Duc—the highest grade of nobility. He also became, as they say in France, l'âmi damnée of the Duc d'Orleans (Louis Philippe), entered into the closest relations with him, worked upon'the King not only to restore, contrary to the law which has never been annulled, the appearages of the House of Orleans, but to place them on the footing of private property. These apparages were then worth upward of \$400,000 a year. But the Duc Decazes was unable to obtain for the Duc d'Orleans the rank at court of Royal Highness. He was merely a prince. the Allies, he became his prime favorite and was court of Royal Highness. He was merely a prince of the Blood Royal, having as such precedence of Crown, and was obliged when he went to the Tuileries to separate from his wife, a daughter of the King of Naples, who as such ranked next to the ladies of the reigning family. Well, the intimacy of M. Decazes and the Due d'Orleans, who hungered nd thirsted for regal power and was an arch and ntterly unscrupulous intriguer, became so great sinated was accused of having known of Louvel's intention and-done nothing as Minister of the Interior to prevent it being executed. The person who went! most directly profit by this tragic event was Louis Philippe, who, the Anjou branch of the of the Foreign Office so well as he did House of Bourbon being on the throne of Spain, was in order of succession to the throne next to the son of Charles X., i. a., the murdered Duc de Berri. Louis XVIII had received warning that a blow was meditated which would destroy the vitality of

the elder branch and had shown the letter an

anonymous one; to the Duc Decazes and instructed

quent tragedy, it clearly was written by somebody

was done, and not only was the Duc Decazes dis-

incognite, an andience, that Prince refused it on

to admit to his presence the son of one whose mem-

him to act on it. Read by the light of the subse-

ory was stained by the crime of Lonvel. [Well, when Louis Philippe came to the throne the ex-favorite and discraced Minister of the Interior of Louis XVIII. came to the top of the wheel. was made grand referendiaire of the House of Peers admitted to the inner circle of the Royal family. Jobs were pointed out to him by the King and scarcely more than a schoolboy, he entered diplo-Glucksburg in Denmark. Why he was given that ber. But at the age of five and twenty he was sent to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary, and then, the same capacity, to Spain where he was in tion which upset Louis Philippe. He resigned. But as through the instrumentality of the Duc de ment the concession of the Huelva copper mines. he came back to Paris to "place" his grant, and the better to do so made up to the Provisional Government and then to the Executive Committee. Doelers, who was in the latter, and Garnier-Pages, who was in the former with his ex-colleague, the Jew Cremieux, went into the Huelva affair, as did also Barthelemy St. Hilaire. Decazes was made a

. The mine had great capacities, but it did nothing in immediate profits. An English company Decazes, who was hard up tas he nearly always was), it was said, engaged to depreciate the Huelva stock for a large sum of money, and did this with such intelligence that the shares fell very low, the English syndicate bought them up, and very few of the original shareholders remained in the affair. The Duc sold his part of the stock before he mane avred for a fall. An engineer and deputy, M. Pernolet, tells me that it he had kept it he would have been worth \$320,900 a year at the time of his death. Barthelemy St. Hilaire sold the greater part of what had been aliotted to him. He never scoke in my hearing of Decazes unless in terms of sovereign contempt. Senator St. Hilaire is all round as true as steel and though very kind and affectionale, a Spartan. On May 22, 1873, he almost quarrelled with M. Thiers about the Duc tive to draw over to his side a number of Orleanists at the debate which was to come off on May 24. Thiers was willing. But St. Hilaire said that he would wash his bands of the Executive, of which he was an essential portion, if a man who only thought of shady Bourse speul nons were admitted into the secrets of the Government. M. Ed-mond Adam, hearing what was intended, also went to the Executive Mansion to protest against M. Decazes receiving a portfolic. When Prefect of Police, M. Adam, in going over the Secret Service registers, had found that in the early years of the Empire the Bordelais Duc had received \$2,400 a year for sending in reports on the sayings, doings year for sending in reports on the sayings, doings and conspiracies of his friends, the Orleans Princes! As M. Thiers could not do without M. St. Hilaire, he did not give the portfolio to the Duc Decazes—who voted against him on May 24 and was sent three months later to represent the honest blockhead MacMahon at the Court of St. James. In the following November he was placed at the head of the Foreign Office, where he stuck until 1877. He wanted to resign after the 16th of May comp of the Marshal. But Baron Hirsch for Bourse reasons wanted him to stay in, and so his motherreasons wanted him to stay in, and so his mother-in-law builted him into remaining where he was. His doing so led to his being shelved forever. Gambetta, who often went on the non olet princi-

Gambetta, who often west on the non-net princi-ple of Vespasian, would not have asked better than to have lumped Decazes up with the 362 Deputies who stood out against the 16th of May cop and got him with the lot into the Chamber. But the tide of hatred against the Government with which the of hatred against the Government with which the Duc compromised himself was so strong that Gambetta in talking of him to me said: "Were he to do public penauce in bare leet and with a white sheet round him, I could not admit him into any Cabinel in the making of which I might have a band." Decazes, to get the votes of the kepublican party for the guarantee of the Bone Guelina Kailway, in which he and his mother-in law's Hebrew gang were interested, made for the adoption of the Wallon Constitution to a large number of Orleanists. What he said to them was the "Our policy is to keep the Comte de Chambord out at any risk. If he comes to the throne, he will reduce the Orleans Frinces to the rank of Frinces of the Boot and recognize the higher heirship to the throne of the Anjou branches which descend from Louis the Fourteenth. The Wallon Constitution is the monarchy of July less a King and plus a Fresident and universal suffrage. The latter we can't uelp. It has existed since 1852." These arguments—financial ones adding—prevailed. The knowing ones who bought Bone Guelma stock buttered their crumbs

richly, inasmuch as it rese in a single market \$25. the guarantee being voted by Republicans and Royalists.

Decazes and a certain Comte Benoist d'Azy, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies under the Ducal Government, and perhaps one of the great-st underhand promoters there was in the Versailles Assembly, were the initiators of the Tunis and Ton-Assembly, were the initiators of the Tunis and Ton-quin adventures, but chiefly of the latter. They also "plunged" into the Union General. Decazes somehow lost money as fast as he gained it. He and his mother-in-law were invaluable to the specu-lators for whom they worked; and when he was in office the Bourse was always quaking. Orenoque was not sent to the waters of Civitta Vecchii so much to be at the disposal of the Pope as to draw an angry note from the Italian Government the pub-lication of which would send down the Bourse many points. The scare of 1875, which Lord Derby took so seriously, was, Gambetta and Thiers always insisted, got up by Decazes, Bleichroder, of Berlin, the Rothschilds and The times, of London for its correspondent here, to make a Bourse-ouake. It correspondent here, to make a Borne-ouake. It was then suddenly announced by The Lendon time that Germany was going to invude France. Stoci of all kinds tumbled. Fortunes were made by all those who had speculated on a fall. Lord Derby then Foreign Mirister, exerted himself at Berlin. then Foreign Mirister, exerted himself at Berlin, and so shielded The Times from the charge of rigging the Hourse, and he and the Czar were suposed to have averted a storm which Bismarck certainly did not then think of raising. I was at M. Thiers's frequently when the scarce was going on, and shall never target the white heat of ansar which he never torget the white heat of anger which showed at human knavery on one side and im-becility on the other. The German and the Russian Ambassadors both came to inform him that there was not the slightest cause, so far as the German the eyes of the French as their best friend, and accordingly tried to make believe that the Czar in person menacod Germany with his anger if she invaded France.

The Duc Decazes was greatly instrumental as The Duc Decazes was greatly instrumental as Minister for Foreign Affairs in getting King Alfonso recalled from exile and set up on the throne from which Isabella was hurled. He not a great many snokes in the wheel of Den Carlos, and prevented munitions of war being smuggled to him from France. The Duc Decazes also tried to bring Queen Isabella to consent to the marriage of her son with the Princess Mercedes de Montpensier. son with the Princess Mercedes de Montpensier. When Alfonso was a widower he lent his villa at Arcaebon to him when the Ring went there to rourt the Archductons Christina, now Queen-Dowager of

THE WITTY GILBERT.

MISS FORTESCUE'S REMINISCENCES OF THE ENG-LISH AUTHOR.

As much interest perhaps is taken in this country in W. S. Gilbert as in any living foreign drainatist. His witty savings are almost as well known frequently discussed here as in his own country. But | 1s too short to quirrel with that class of fellows. In any who knew what Louvel meditated. But nothing false estimates have propably been formed of a man event I am just as good a Muzwump as 'Dan.' Magraced, but when his son in 1871 solicited at Ver- thus it was that one of Miss Forescue's visitors found Sail es, where the Comte de Chambord was staying | much to interest him in what she said the other day about the author of "Broken Hearts" and "P nafore. time and talks of alm with great admiration.

"The idea of Mr. telbert," said she, " which I fear is entertained by many who only know him by name, that he is a nard and sometimes brutal cyuic is absolutely dever bon-mot or a biting sareasm is so irresistible to and he save a cruelthing only to regret it a moment afwhen his son ithe Due who has just died was and apparently unconsciously. As I have said, however, macy, and Guizot was instructed by Louis Philippe | chairen and their attachment to bin are womerful to push him in " the career." He was then Duke of Nothing affords him so much pleasure as to give a big circumstances." children's party at his house, and he is in his element making of him a sort of overgrown don generally. member at one of these parties there was a little gir: who nowied dismaily and would not be comforted. hert reached over the heads of the sympathizing crowd who had gathered around the woeb-gone infant, piexed her up as one would a puppy by the back of her Montpensier he obtained from the Spanish Govern-ment the concession of the Huelya copper mines, he came back to Paris to "place" his grant, and there, simplecting peace-fully, and he would not consent to lay her down for a moment,
"His way of working is as peculiar as all

for he is related to the Sir Humpurey Gilber who was a companion of Raleign), he is devoted to the sea, and never works better than when cruising in his vacut. Quist and solitude are essential to him, and he therefore prefers to work at night. Formerly he used to smoke proligiously, and some of his disverest terry, however, he has become quite a moderate amoker. He is erratic in his application to his desk. 'Pinafore was written in a contrie of weeks while 'Broken Hearts' cost him eight months of application. But then the latter and 'Gretchen,' according to his own idea, contain the best aterary work he has ever done. Not that his operas receive slighting treatment at his hands, but he feers that they are on a different plane from his serious work, and he hates to be tasked of only as a comicopera writer. In preparing his work for the state there never was a more indetaticable worker. He has ministancy a little model theatre, and here he studies out his scenes, arranging little mode, for principals and supernumeraries. Then he comes to the theatre with the business firmly fixed in his own mind and never healthest a moment as he assigns to each fits or her page it situation of tabecan. He acts each part inhosel, generally saying: 'Phere I can't do it mysell, but you'd eaten my idea and do it ever so much hetter you'deaten my idea and do it ever so much hetter you'd eaten my idea and do it ever so much hetter you'd eaten my idea and do it ever so much hetter you'd eaten my idea in an in way, he right way. He has no ear for music, but his metre is always correct. He gets Sir Artnur Sullivan to hum an air over and then with a comical 're-tumbe thun'he gets the roythm and hever makes a mistake with his lyrie. He is a good scenie designer too, and always gives the ideas for the costaines. He has in fact made a study of instorical costaine and collects everything which has a bearing on the sulpost. On a first night Gilbert is intensely nervous and cannot opera writer. In preparing his work for the sta-

A ROMANCE OF THE MILL.

"There goes a young mad who ame a romance," remarked a well-known citizen yesterlay, as he looked through the window, as a young man of perhaps twenty-nee passed up First-ave, a remarkably nemasons earning upon his arm. "Their sections in the passed of the p

apolis people.
"Some years ago the young man worked in one of the
big mills and was noticed upon as a good man in his justlon. One day a party of ladies visited the mill amount guills and was cooked upon as a good man in his join on. One day a party of laddes visited the mill among our the land you saw into white while looking at the first tolings around the mill, this young lady one assorted a valuable diamond from, which had now ored a valuable diamond from, which had one jor nited to her by her mother who had died some year course, the young lady was nearly heartbroken

went to the bin his which has been stores, and there accommanied by a file-hi, sifted all the who-at and there accommanied by a file-hi, sifted all the who-at and there is the same is the second of the sin and the young man went some. When he went to the bin and the young man went some. When he went to work again he went to the head unifier and succeeded in bing released for the day. His next move was to dress himself in his sees soft an irelated the ring to the owner. To her he redated now he recovered it, and by his bleasing manners so can itvated be that see invited him to call. This he did, and the file-his sing having continued to the file of the file of the single si

HINTS AND OPINIONS GATHERED AT THE HOTELS AND ELSEWHERE.

The first active participation of Judge Daniels, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Court of Apreals, in politics, was in the Fremoni campaign, which was the birth of the Republican party as a great national organization. He told me the other day that at a meeting in Silver Creek in that campaign he first met he late ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton, to whom be became much attached. When Governor Fenton was a candidate for Senator, his chief competitor was the late Governor Morgan. Another candidate was Judge Noah Davis. In the last stare of the canvass before the canens Judge Davis became deeply disgusted and left Al bany without having had any conference with his supporters, chief among whom was Porter Sheldon, Jamestown. The Davis men were much disturbed at and Mr. Shellon went to Judge Daniels for advice If he is Senator he will be absorbed in securing legislation for New-York city and will pay little attenaffairs close attention while at the same time he will not nemiect New-York city as a New-York city man would be inclined from his habits of thought and association to neglect the rest of the State. If I were in your Judge Daniels's advice was the election of Governor Fenton to be United States Senator.

The Governor was a very able man. He endeared him self to the people of the State by the manner in which he looked after the interests of the soldiers and their famillies probably as much as by any other action of his life. He gave his whole energy to that work and made himsel widely felt by it. It was a great pity that two such men as he and Mr. Cookling should have fallen apart."

dent Cleveland to a young actress who had called on him to solicit his presence at a theatre which indicates that he has already found out that married life has its duties as well as the Presidential office. In response to the young lady's invitation he said: "I derlare, between you and other naties and my wife I begin to feel as if I was get ting spoiled. I was out to the theatre with Mrs. Cleveland last night. She wants me to go again to-night and you would like me to go to-morrow night. I guess I will have to refer you to Colonel Lamont and if ne can ar-

Judge Stevenson Burks, of Cleveland, is always sharp other day, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Henry Se derlying all social systems there are two great principles which workingmen and everybody else must recognize. fun tamental. They reach down to the bottom of our whole society. When they have been imastered and understood as they should be by the workingmen of the country, there will be no necessity for strikes or labor

city the other day fired a shot at the Mugwomps. I asked seemse of the complaints of the Civil service reformers her "I never violated any of their rules. I lived up to them as I would to any other law. They had no cause to as-all me in the least. I was ne good a Mugwump as an of them. Of course, I had no quarrel with them. Life

bu-iness with his father in Eighth-ave., is an active and erence to the embalming of General Grant's body be Grant about this claim of the Saratoga firm, when the Coronel told me of a number of culls that had been sent Grant would get a large sum of money from the Ger mains against the faulty and demands on them Coloner told me that he would endeavor to pay every just bill that was presented, but where he knew that offis were not just he should refuse to pay them under any

Congressman J. Thomas Springs, of Utien, talking about sent to aim, but that his method of making Civil Service reform examinations and choosing men was one which the chances were that the men with the fewest ndorsements would get the offices.

Railron ! Commissioner Kernan is fond of hunting and fishing. He is severe in denouncing the trick by which the law was ch n ed recently with reference to taking omed to the law which required them to throw back into the streams all trent under six inches in length The fellow who brought smaller sized ish into camp was ridiculed until he was ashamed to do it again. atragues of the men who sell fish in the market the law was repealed. The effect will be to depo, mate the troop heved that the fish were increasing in numbers every year. As the law stan is now, there will be a decrease hope to see the law put back this winter where it be-

S. W. Rosendale, of Albany, the former law partner of Rufus W. Peckham the Democratic nomines for Julize of the Court of Appeals, has been in the city for several committee. He is a short man stout and stocky, with a is understood that he is to be the manager of Judge Peckham's personal canvass and that he will be consulted by the State Committee on all matters pertaining to the Judge. Mr. Hos udale has a pleasant and vinning way and is aiready well liked by the politicians. Chatting with me a post the judiciary, he remarks that supreme Court had long terms of office was a most ex cellent one. "It is a compromise," ne said, " netween the extreme life tenure and the Democratic idea watch would make frequent changes to retain power with the people. The election of the judges for this beach by the people preserves the Democratic idea that the source of all power is in the masses. The fact that a Judge is to not other or fourteen years mixes min independent in mis decisions. When a lawyer roes upon the supreme hence of this State he burns at the bridges behind, and he settle down as a jurist. A min elevated to this posi-tion is generally of an age after fourteen years service to retire, but re-election has rarely been relused to men who were still young enough to serve at the conclusion of the first term."

Ex-Governor Thomas Kearney, of Kansas, is a pleasant looking Western man with a Scorch-Irish face, fringed with short sandy whiseers, sprinkled with gray. He wears gold howed eyeglasses from behind waten als eyes twinkle with the paranth of genuine good nature. I met bin, at the Hofman House and made an inquiry about politics which was met by the reply that he was devoting his time wholly to business. His work hes along the line of carroad improvements and involutives, ments. He has been very active in that direction since his retirement from the Executive chair and I unlevstand be has made considerable money. On the subject of politics he said to me: "You hear no one talked of in the West for Presitent except filame. The sentiment is unanimous for fitaine. He can be renominated in 1888 if he is willing to accept the nomination. Loran has also a wonderful to accept the nomination. Loran has also a womenful popular hold upon the people. He was down now state attion a short time. The people poured out in mass to see him and gate him a perfect ovarion. I will not even venture to predict as to the future because I am attending so closely to business that really my opinious would count for nothing. But in washing for recently I was in a jetty of each of the Semions all of which upon posed Biame's nomination in 1884, and every one of them predicted his renomination in 1885."

Climbing up the stairs of an elevated railroad station I met a prominent member of the Brotherwood of Lecomotive Eugineers. In the car we talked about safety appliances on ra lroads when he remarked: " I have been experting for a long time that there would be a mg smash-up on some one of the elevated roads on account of the insufficiency of apparances for stopping traus. I notitual all railroat trains carrying passengers and involving the personal safety of the travelling public should have double appliances for stop; age, so that in case one appliance gives out in an emergency the other can be The elevated road engines are equipped with brakes which are controlled by vacuum. In the crowded condition of travel, when trains are funding on snort headway, the giving out of one of these appliances on a down grade might send one train crashing into another with fearful results. But if there were an auxi

vise. The general management of the elevated roads with reference to salety of passengers has reached a marvellous state of perfection and I should not be surprised some day to see the engines equipped with double brakes."

A great many people are anxious to know at the pre ent time whether there is to be a European war. I fell in with a leading manufacturer of firearms, who said: Indications in our line of business are in tavor of war. Whenever there are prospects of a disturbance over there certain agents for European Governments some over here to look around and price arms and ammunibe purchased in a hurry if needed. Some of those agents are now in the country, having come here within a week and we know of others who are on the way. They have

There has been renewed gossip within a few days about ewspaper changes in New-York City, and among other things I hear that Colonel George W. Hooker, of Vermont, representing a New England syndicate of politi-ctions, has recently made an offer for an afternoon paper here.

Simon Stevens, the lawyer, who was a relative of Thaddens Stevens, was with that statesman in his last hours. I was chatting with him about National politics when he remarked: "The sent of empire in this country has gone to the West, but it is difficult for the Eastern people to realize it. I was talking with Thaddens Stevens the very day before he died when he made the prediction to me that there would not be in fifty years a Republican from she Eastern States elected Provident, as I have watched the course of events since then I am confirmed in the opinion that he was right."

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has a son Paul, who probably is the youngest general passenger agent in the country. Mr. Morton spoke to me about him in this way: " Paul is twenty-nine years old and at twenty-one he was the second man in the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Bailroad. He held that position through eight years and has now been made general passenger agent of the same road. I advised him against taking the position and wrote him that I had never heard of a general passenger agent being promoted You see it is the freight department that earns the money for the railroads. traffic is not largely profitable. But youth is ambitious and Paul wrote me back that he thought a general manager ought to know all branches of railroading, and that

more drunkenness on Saturday night in the agreets lasgow than one would see in a whole year of travel in America. He continued: "They as in be it to the climate but I think it is due rather to their hands of living. They bronkfast on a bit of marmalade and toast and a little o the steamer. The American invited his companions are carefully measured out and served by the barkesper No man helps himself. One of the Englishmen said that

I took a stroll the other day through that part of Twenty-seventh st. where the indigmant property hold ers some time ago began a rail upon the isorderly him if it was true that he had retired from his goalthon houses. The occupants of those houses have been driven destrable but that these places were quickly taken up by the blacks. It has occurred to me that some men with money wight do a philanthropic work and at the same time make a profitable investment by the erection of a line apartment house for elucated and reduced colored people of whom a very large class is springing up at this city. The ordinary quarters of the hour colored people slowed in Sallyanest and that vicinity are simply harrible. It is a wonder that they can exist in since an atmosphere and with such surroundings as they have there."

me directions there was no such return to be secured for money as might be secured by investments in that Said he: "Lend on the hillsides of many of the valleys of California, which can be bought at the present time for \$25 an acre, can be improved at a light expenditure and planted with grapes, which will make the same reporty worth in four or ave years from \$200 to \$300 an area. This is a percentage which is simply wonder-ful."

wn, of Tennessee, receiver of the Pexas Pacific Railroad, came along and became acquainted with Governor Alger pleasan'ly told Gov from the South because he believed that if the people of the two sections could be mixed in and in as fertilizers country, an idea in which Governor Brown whally concorred. Governor Alger went on to refer to the sp Jefferson Davis at Atlanta and the demonstration of a part of the peoply there over the cutef of the Confeder cy as being unwise and as having stirred up renewed otterness which might have been avolded. Governo rown, who was a gallant Confederate soldier, replied: The trouble about Davis is that your people made a mistake in capturing him, instead of latting him escape ato exite. It would have been better for the country I he had left it." In speaking about the tone and tempe in the South, Governor Brown mentioned Dallas, Texas, as an example, and said: "There was no more prosounced and older secession town in the South than Dallas, out to-day they do not ask a man who is a new ate army or whether be less Republican or Democrat. Lotion and Confederate solutions are serving logiculer, there in the Countrio Council. All they want to show a out a new arrival is whether he has puss and elerry and whether he has come to size. If he has sime money they consider it so much the bester, but money is not the essential. I think that spirit is coming to prevail all over the South."

In talking with me on the Southern question Governo Alger said: " I met the other day, Mr. Motice, of Petersburg, Virginia, who told me that better farming land exists in Virginia and can be bought for twenty sphilings an sere than can be found in Illinois and Michigan a double as many dollars an acre. He wanted to know of me way it was that Virginia land should lie i de and un improved at such a price while the civilization of the country pushed West. I answered him in three words. 'The Solid South.' My impression is that Northern civilization will gradually pash its way into all the Southern country just as it has into the West and Northewest. You cannot keep it out."

D. R. Locks, who is better known by his pen-name o Petroleum V. Nassy, has seen for a few days at the Gedney House. He told me a curious circumstance of a recont walk from his old office in Park Row, where he was established for fifteen years, to his hotel. Although an hit New-Yorker, with a wide acquaintance, his few years absence from the city had so enanged Broadway that he did not find a single resort of the old days on his walk or recognize many of the signs on the buildings and only met a single acquaintance. Mr. Locke made his reputation on The Inledo Blade, which received its large circulation largely through his letters. He sold it to come to New-York where he was in the advertising business and also as one time the aware of the Re muston type writer. He bought come the blade a two years ago and decided to sette in folsolo where he has real estate and property

Harism claims to have the largest retail meat snop in the city. It is owned by an Englishman, who started a butcher shop there about seven years ago with scarcely any capital but his business energy. He now up beeves, sheep, pigs and calves by the hundred and in the winter season his sales of poultry average between tur e and four tons daily. His Saturday's receipts frequently exceed \$4,000. Real estate men point bim out as an index of Hariem's growth and prosperity.

The turents of the syndicate who claim to be heirs to a large part of Harlem real estate do not seem to disturb those now in possession of the property. There was fully investigate; this use all passed away. Real estate men scout the idea or the syndicate being able to get anytaing. "Do you suppose," said one of the most prominent agents. " that the insurance combanies, the savings banks, trust companies and other similar institutions that own property here would have accepted titles i they had not been perfectly sound? Those corporation do it take any chances in such matters. The whole business is nonsense and the deluded heirs will find this out to their pecuniary loss some day. The reports that some of the present occursates are trying to compromise with the syndicate are without foundation."

District-Attorney Martine in discussing his work recently said that one of the most dimenit things he had to contend with was sentiment particularly that of his own nature: "When," he explained, "a lawyer whom I know to be a thoroughly unprincipled fellow, full of unprofessional tricks - taylors, comes into my office and asks

for a postponement of his case I find it exceedingly difficult to give such a man a judicial hearing, though many a time the clients of these men deserve and need delay. Then there is another class even more provoking-the lawyers of some of the rich corporations. They come in sometimes with a swagger and an air as though they If there is a case against their concern perhaps the first thing they'll say is. 'Oh, you can't afford to go against us.' or some such remark. At such times, I say, it is pretty difficult to keep one's angry passions in check. It was and still is, in a measure, a common practice for big concerns to thre some prominent liwyer just to come here to 'impress' us, but that is getting played out now."

Heary George, unlike Mr. Howells, is not a methodica worker. "I write when the mood seizes me," he said, "sometimes ge ting off a mass of copy but often very liftle. My works, particularly 'Progress and Powerty,' were the hardest labors I ever reformed. Many a time I've sit down with a whole chapter mapped out in my minifund been unable toject beyond the first sentence in expression. Yet when I was a newspaper man I could reel off 'takes' as fast as any of tuem. Put it is one to speak. I regard journalistic work as the most valuable training a heavy man can possibly have. It us. I think, more important than a college career, though I can't say so from experience, as I never went to college.

Speaking about his political prospects Mr. George added: "Under ordinary conditions my canvass for the Mayoralty would be horeless. The present conditions are, however, extraor linary. Never before were the workingmen of this city so united and aroused as at present. They are fighting for a principle. This is dhiste a man who has not a dollar to put into the contest. As the representative of the laboring men I should like and phope to be elected, but personally I care little for the honor. I shall not be remembered fifty years hence for simply having been Mayor of Nos-York. No. I have seen the time when I would have given far more for a subject, he continued: "It is curious how people will persist in looking upon writers as unpractical people, no matter what their precious experience has been. As a

NOT INJURED BY COCAINE.

RESULTS OF THE USE OF THE DRUG. DOUBT CAST ON THE STORIES OF EVIL EFFECTS-A GREAT FALL IN PRICE.

At the September meeting of sufferers from hayfever some statements were made as to the alleged en. It is a pr-ttr light shet, and by II o'clock a man injurious effects of cocaine, one member of the associafeels so mint and empty that he resorts to stignolants to tion saying that his auditory nerve had been rendered useless by the drug. The well-known physician of this city was has already expressed his views on cocaine in a conversation printed in The TRIBUNE, and who is a specialist in diseases affecting the air nams unshaken. As in the case of Dr. Bradley and in that of the Elmira physician who was found to have been on a prolonged spree, there have been stories affoat of the injury worked by cocaine. As a matter to my conclusions, that the use of the drug causes no constitutional effect as twenty-five; that it ereates no habit; that the local effect is as great at the end of gives no distressing local or constitutional reaction.

my views expressed a year ago. In the case of the became deaf through the use of cocaine, that is probhay-fever itself. There are hundreds of cases of deafness produced by hay-fover; the disease tends to closmade against the use of cocaine in hay-fever; that it is and have detected no distressing reaction n any of them. Out of 150 cases in only two was there any reaction and this was certainly not distressing. Many or my patients have used the drug daily and no toleronce has been created, the effect was the same at the

"As to the questions whether the use of cocaine involves any immediate danger to life or health and the cases where alarming symptoms were said to have followed the application of the drug to the gram sur-rounding a painful toolo, and those in which apparently marming symptoms followed the hypotherms injection of cocaine, certainly in the majority of them, could be explained as ordinary attacts of syncope, for which the cocaine may have been responsible but probably was not. No fatal case has yet been even reported. The introduction of any new drug encoiners opposition and with our imperfect methods of thread observation dangers are aftributed to it which to not justify belong to it. I think we may safely an do not justly belong to it. I think we may sat that if there are any dangers attendant upon to use of cocaine they are yet to be demonstrated.

NO DANGER OF A COCAINE HABIT. " I still think there is no danger of a cocaine habit, The cases purporting to contradict this view have all wan shown to have been cases of previous morphine or alcoholic habits; a substitute of that kind, even if such, ought to be a matter of thankfulness.

. I have, naturally, experimented upon myself with the new drug, wishing to ascertain its effects. In my second annual attack of hay-fever in August, 1885, I used a 4 per cent solution of the drug, applied to the nose by an aremizer. The relief was immediate and very great; but it lasted not more than two or three nours. I soon fell into the babit of using it frequently in order to keep the symptoms under control. During the night I was usually free from annoyance. I used two or three grains daily at first. I soon found that after using from a grain to half a grain I experienced the full constitutional effects of the drug, which were a feeling of absolute peacefulness and repose, entire immunity from worry or care, alertness of my intellectual faculties, with something of an indisposition to exertion. I enjoyed my cigar as I never had since I was a young man. In this way I would sit and smoke and read hours at a time. I read with an avidity and delight in my text entirely unwonted. I went through stout readings with pleasure. I tound it no effort to confine myself to the text and no disposition to skip sentences. Study under the influence of cocaine became a pleasure. For two months I spent many consecutive hours daily reading and smoking and taking secutive nours ofmy reading and salvaning and taking common—the natter of course being compalisory on account of the distress of my hay-fever. I soon took from five to eight grains of cocaine daily. I had retreshing sleep at night, with no unpleasant symptoms in the morning. The worst effect I experienced was the temptation to smoke too many eights.

"At this time there were newspaper reports of the

"At fins time there were newspaper reports of the alarming effects of cocaine and many of my patients came to me in an excited state about them. For this and other reasons I began taking the frug in large quantities, carrying the dose as high on one occasion as twenty five grains, which I took between dinner and bedtime. Let me say distinctly, I did not make a practice of taking twenty-five grains a day; this amount was reached only on that one occasion. Since then I have used the drug only sparingly. I took in all in the two months and a half about an ounce. In addition to the conclusions I have already stated I arrived at these, that there was no local nor constitutional reaction. After my wildest cocaine debauch nonal reaction. After my wildest cocaine debauch awakened the next morning as fully refreshed as if I

and not taken the drug.
"The value of cocame as a sceal amosthetic and as a constricter of the bicod-vessels—these vessels being expanded in hay-lever and catarrh—has been fully demonstrated to my mind. I have found it a most admirable general tenio."

GREAT CHANGE IN THE COST OF COTAINE.

As to the fail in the price of the drug since the use of this alkaloid took a leap in the autumn of 1884. the physician said, as he tapped as onnce vial of the amesthetic: "Two years ago I had to pay \$500 too that amount; this cost me 88. The demand for the article, accompanied by improvements in machinery for its manufacture are the reasons for this reduction arricle, accompanied by improvements in machinery for its manufacture are the reasons for this reduction in price. The natives of South America chew the leaves, about three grains of the alkaloid a day, as a tome. It is said that the laborers who use it coustantly develop nervouaness. Some of the deleterious effects charged against cocame undoubtedly arise from the pathent's administering it himself. Some take it in tablets, some in solution, some in this way and some in that I tought not to be used except as administered by a physician or under his special direction." There are four firms now manufacturing the drug in this enty and Brocklyn and one in Boston. A member of one of these firms says that his house sold the drug two years ago at 75 cents a grain and at \$32.55 an ounce, now the price is \$6.75 an ounce. The improvements in machinery for manufacturing the drug from the leaf, he states, have been greaf, and this, with the demand, accounts for the present prices. Two years ago wholesale houses sold the drug by five, ten or fitteen grains on an order; now it is sold by the ounce. Coca leaves then cost from 40 to 50 cents a pound, now from 20 to 25. The leaves are carefully assorted, the high taste leaves being selected by careful manufacturers. The leaves lone a part of their strength in packing and transportation.

CURRENT ANECDOTES.

HE WAS NOT WALKING. HE WAS NOT WALKING.

Field up by The Sessamed Notes.

Jabe Mathis, of the 13th Georgia, was a good seldier, but one day when the Confederates were retreating from the goof field of Getryance, Jabe three his musked on the ground, seated blusself by the roadside, and exclaimed with much vehemence:

"Fil be dashed!! I walk another size! I'm broke down! I can't do it." And Jabe was the picture of despate.

down! I can't do it!" And Jane was the picture of spair.

"Git up, man," exclaimed his captain, "don't you know the Yankoes are following us! They'll git you, sure!"

"Can't help it," said Jahe, "I'm done for. I'll not walk another step!"

The Confederates passed along over the creek of a hill, and lost sight of goor, dejected Jahe, In a moment there was a fresh rattle of musketry and a renewed crash of shells. Saidealy Jahe appeared on the great of the hill moving like a hurricane and followed by a cloud of duch. As he dashed past his captain that officer yelled:

"Helio! Jahe; thought you wasn't going to walk any more."

more."
"Fnunder!" replied Jabe, as he hit the dust with renewed vigor, "you don't can this waiking, do you."

newed vigor, "you don't call this waiking, do you."

DID NOT LIKE A CHANGE,
Prom Salignance Messenger.

A man was arrested or lumping from the ferry-boat at Chaton into the Selne two days are, to commit suicide, and when taken before the police related this stary: "I am not a miserable mapper, as you much think. I have money on me showing a pocket-book with 4,000 france in notes, still wet, in it. I lived for twenty years in the line Prozader, but the house has been taken for improvements and pulled down. My existence has since from troken up. All my houts have been deranged. Life had become a burden to me, and I reserved to die." The man's home is now a lumatic as-jum. HE SWALLOWED A FISH

HE SWALLOWING Telegraph.

Probably one of the happiess men in the county of Burlington is Seth Bennett, of Juliustown, who has just anceceded in getting rid of one of the most onwelcome greeze a man ever had. Several months ago Mr. Bennett was walking out in the country, and took occasion to stake his thirst at a small brook by the readship. As he was drinking he felt pretty size that he had swalled was drinking he had sw

to stake his threat at a small brook by the readshipe. As he was drinking he felt prefly sure that he had swallowed something in the waier that he could feel it move. The longer his mind dwelt upon the matter the move desatted and miserable he could feel it move. The longer his mind dwelt upon the matter the move disastised and miserable he became. He didn't enjoy his food as was his wont, and for many days complained of a pan in the pit of his steemech.

Within a day or two he was selved with vomiting accompanied with considerable distress, which lasted for some time and resulted in his vomiting up a fils about tirre inches in length. This he took to Pennerton and abowed it to a physician there, who processored its species of pike. It was a perfect specimen of the flung tribe, with head the sand tail. Since he get rid of it Mr. Bennett's beauth has improved and his mental equilibrium has been entirely restored, but hereafter he will nevertake a drink of water without first carefully is never take a drink of water without first carefully is

POKER-PLAYING WOMEN.
From The Pittabury Disputch.

"Progressive encourse won't have a gnost of a show this year," remarked a desier in all that goes to make up seductive games with careta, as he gazed foudly on a little box of red, white and blue poker chips which he was wrappling up for a lady customer Saurday afternoon. Wicked, uncompromising poker will be played at nearly all the card parties, not only in Pittaburg, but in all the big ettes of the country.

"Do fashionable ladies play poker !"
They will this winter. I know of half a dozen private little poker clubs that have been formed already in Allertheny and the East End."

"Do they play for money!"
"Indeed they do. There is a little game over in Allertheny which goes on from two to three times a week, in which it costs \$5 to play. They don't play freeze-out either. After the 55 worth of chips is gone as much more can be hivested as the player sees fit. Note but young ladies play in that game, and they are, of course, young ladies whose faithers are rich, or they couldn't get the money to play. There are a number of smaller games in Allegheny where it takes from \$150 play.
"Out in Ookland there is a poker club composed of to play. Out in Oakland there is a poker club composed of

ante predominating.

"Do I know the names of any of the fair players.

"Bo I know the names of any of the fair players.

Well, I just do. I could give you a list of fitten of
twenty of the facultuable laddes of the two other whe
play for money, and as many more who play for fan,
O course, when joker is played a parties there will be
no stakes up, or if there are they will be very small. It
is in the privacy of a little club room or bouder that
the plunging is done."

AN APE ACTS AS SWITCHMAN.

From The Condar See.

Two years and would was in formed that eight miles of the rational which runs from Capetown worth, there was a trained up which acted as a switchman and draw

the ape again took his seat by his master to wait for fur

when he was note to satisfy the company that without arms he could as stilly protect its increasts as when he was in possession of those limbs. For more than two years the abe had performed the duties of switchman, and had never made a mistake. More than this, the ape was trained to feel his master, as well as to dress and undress him, when necessary.

THE AMENICAN ABROAD.

From The Cleretand Lender.

THE AMERICAN ABROAD.

From The Clereland Lender.

These antiquity stories have in-see many fine old paintings, and they do a great business with Americans. The butch merchant who presided over the one above spoken of told me he had just soid about \$,000 guilders, or over \$3,000, worth of goods to Kobert Garrett, and that he made sales to Americans daily. He not areat faith in American honesty, too, and when I adouted a piece of this same old Flemish lace and regretted that I had not the time to get money from the bank before leaving to purchase it, he doubled it up and told me to take it along and send min the price at my leisure. "You can result me," said he, "from Autwerp before you sail if you have those or, if more convenient, take it with you and send me the money when you get home to America." But I said: "You don't know me. I am astrager here, and I leave Amsterdam this afternoon. Saturiar I sail for New York. You have no security for your money." Give me your visiting eard and your address and that is all I care for. I have often trusted Americans, and I am never deceived." An American merchant who did bustness in this way would be liable to imprisonment for lungary.

for innacy.

A HORSE DOCTOR'S SOCIAL POSITION.

From The Huston Post.

Naturally, the est doisened as the execution of a secentiary school as Harvard has helped to dismify the horse doctor's calling when represented by the possessor of its diploma, though conservative centiemen have sometimes possed fun at the system. The late Francis E. Parker likes to point a joke with a come reference to it. On one occasion, when alusion was made to the assistant professor at the Harvard Veterinary School—"Oh!" said Parker, "that's the fellow that sleeps in the stable over the horses, lan't it!"

THE MUMERIES.

From The Suston Record.

When the two Aztee mummes were first brought to Horteutural Hail they lay for about a week under the fruit tables of the Massachusetts Horteutural Society at its annual exhibition, and even after the arrival of the people of the Aztee village to their quarters in that hall it was thought hest to keep their proximity a secret to those people and to the hegre employes at that place. The day before the villages arrived one of the colored men was sent upstairs in the twinight by the superpotentient of the building to secure some shutters. The mummes—which by the way are must repulsive, both boiles having the appearance of having been strangled—were taken out of their cases and had in one of the bunks, and our colored friend, whom we will call "Sandy" for short, happened to get a good view of them.

All no wanted, in fact, for with a cry of terror he

All ne wanted, in fact, for with a cry of terror he started down the steep stairs, and missing his footing fell down a fight or two. There is no convincing him that the mammes did not push him down the stairs, and when surrounded by a throng of sympatheting friends, he was giving his supersatious opinion of dead fulks in general and Aztee mammies in particular.

"De place for dead folks," he said, "Is under dem heavy monuments"—nonthing to the Franklin coedisk in the graveyard opposite—"Dey've fived dere life, what dey wantoome mix up with decent livin' folks for if two mouse for is see bem no more, boy won't get he to stay all night and watch botters, not waite deu mumeries and injune is round. De place for dem stiming dead folks is to eder side ob dat dere feuce," and then, after yoce, "Dey'n fine demselfs buried ober dere one ob dese days, of dey doan' look out for derseifs."

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If you have made up your mind to buy Hoos's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hoos's Sarsaparilla table peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. He sure to

got fixed's.

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